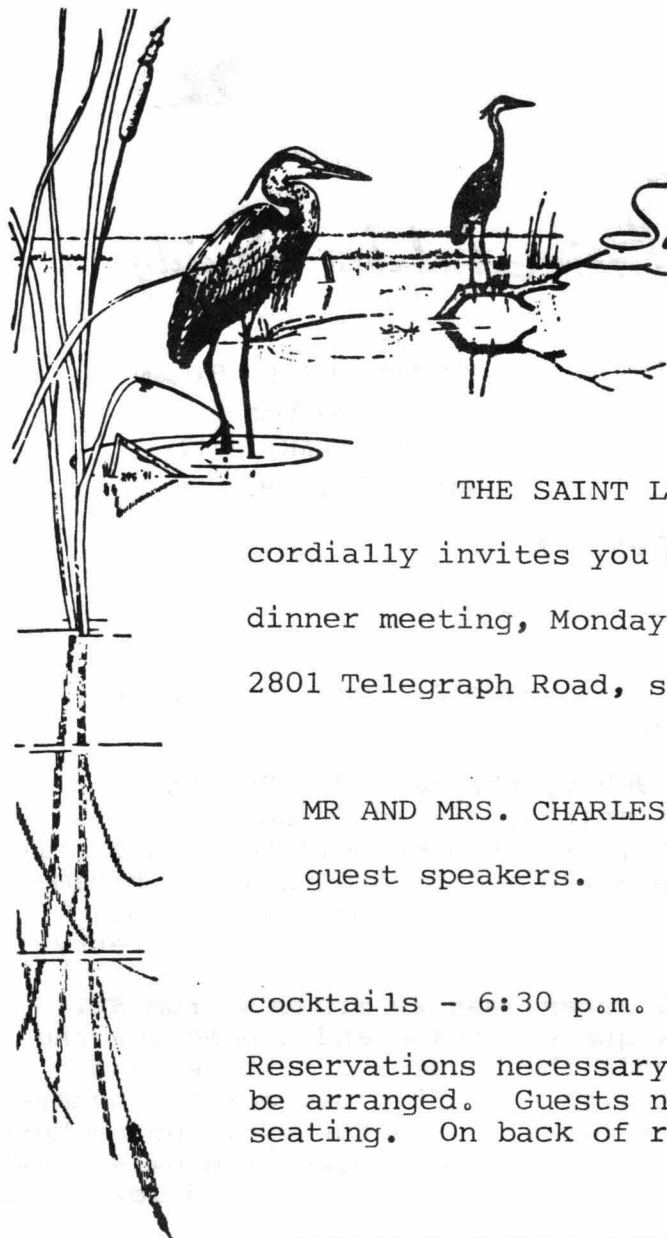




Saint Louis Audubon Society

1983

JACK VAN BENTHUYSEN, *President*
217 SYLVESTER AVENUE
WEBSTER GROVES, MO 63119

THE SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

cordially invites you and your guests to attend the annual dinner meeting, Monday, May 16, 1983 at the Royale Orleans, 2801 Telegraph Road, south St. Louis County.

MR AND MRS. CHARLES SCHWARTZ, COEUR d'ALENE, IDAHO
guest speakers.

cocktails - 6:30 p.m.

dinner - 7:30

Reservations necessary. No tickets mailed. Tables of 8 may be arranged. Guests numbering 4 in party may arrange group seating. On back of reservation form give names of guests.

RESERVATION FORM SAINT LOUIS AUDUBON SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER

Enclosed find check for \$_____ covering _____ reservations at \$12.00 each, including tax and tip.

NAME:

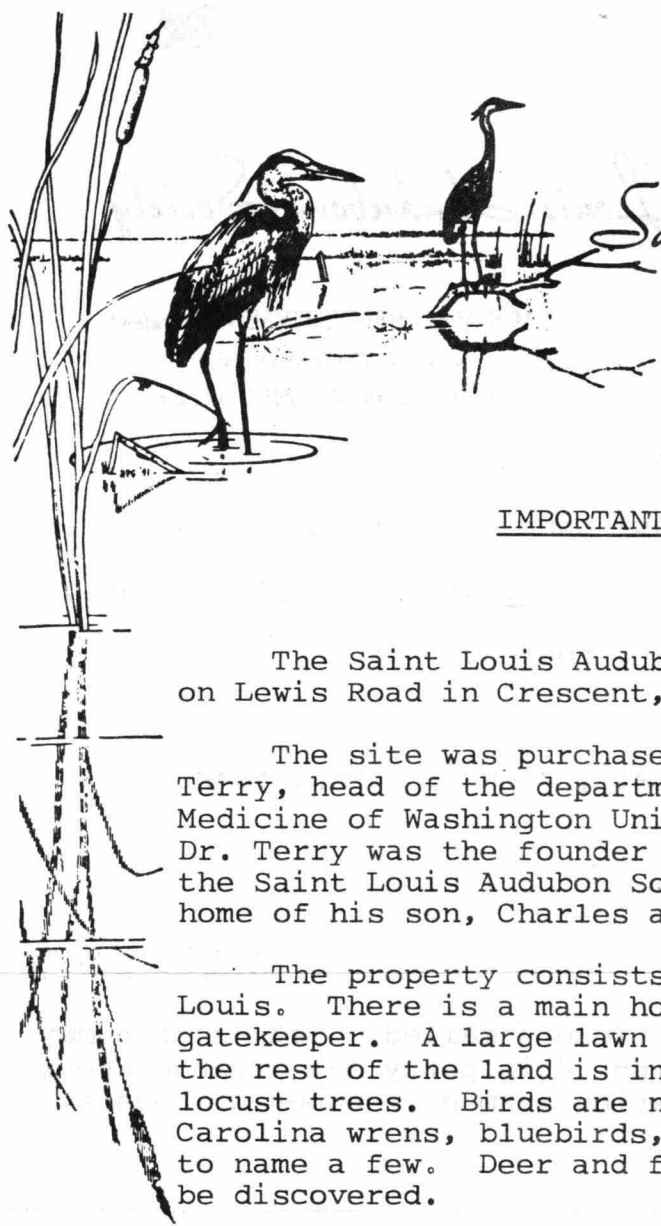
ADDRESS:

CITY, STATE ZIP CODE:

Make checks payable to St. Louis Audubon Society. Mail with Reservation Form to:

St. Louis Audubon Society, 2109 Briargate Lane, St. Louis 63122

For additional information call Dinner Chairman, Barbara Perry Lawton, 821-0794 or St. Louis Audubon Society, 965-8642.



Saint Louis Audubon Society

JACK VAN BENTHUYSEN, *President*

217 SYLVESTER AVENUE

WEBSTER GROVES, MO 63119

March 25, 1983

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The Saint Louis Audubon Society recently acquired property on Lewis Road in Crescent, Missouri.

The site was purchased in 1909 by the late Dr. Robert J. Terry, head of the department of anatomy of the School of Medicine of Washington University, as a summer home for his family. Dr. Terry was the founder of the St. Louis Bird Club which became the Saint Louis Audubon Society. Later this property was the home of his son, Charles and Charles' wife, Florence Jones Terry.

The property consists of 15 acres just 20 minutes from St. Louis. There is a main house, a guest cottage and a home for the gatekeeper. A large lawn surrounds the house and cottage, and the rest of the land is in woods with many fine old oak and honeylocust trees. Birds are numerous- quail, wild turkeys, woodpeckers, Carolina wrens, bluebirds, nuthatches, various hawks and owls, just to name a few. Deer and fox are to be seen and many wildflowers to be discovered.

The Saint Louis Audubon Society will open the grounds to Audubon members and their friends and organizations as soon as necessary improvements are made and boundary lines established. In the mean time, we ask your help in marking trails, removing unnecessary fences, painting and pruning, etc., and ideas for the establishment of an important Education Field Center.

Please become a Working Friend of Saint Louis Audubon. Call 965-8642 before driving out and you will be met at the gate. Bring a sack lunch and "picnic on the green". Have fun while you work and welcome spring in the country.

THOSE LITTLE BROWN BIRDS--THE SPARROWS

Barbara Perry Lawton

The sparrows, those little brown birds of our back yards, fields and the edges of woods, are confusing to beginning birders, to those with less than perfect vision and when viewed under less than ideal conditions. Sparrows are members of the Fringillidae family which also includes grosbeaks, finches and buntings.

Birds of the Fringillidae family have seed-cracking bills, wedge-shaped bills that are used with great dexterity to crack hard seed coats and extricate the tender embryos from within. The grosbeaks have very large and thick bill, the crossbills have bills that actually cross at the tips and the sparrows, finches and buntings have bills that are rather like those of the Old-World canaries. Small fruits, seeds and insects comprise the diet of these birds.

Favorites of the midwestern United States are the song sparrow, white-throated sparrow, white-crowned sparrow, chipping sparrow and field sparrow. But what about the Eurasian or European tree sparrow that is eagerly sought in the St. Louis area where it thrives in its limited territory? Although commonly called a sparrow, just as its relative, the house sparrow, is called a sparrow, this bird is a weaver finch, part of a group of Old World birds that belong to a totally different family, Ploceidae. Both of these birds were introduced into this country. (More about the English or house sparrow and the European or Eurasian sparrow in another issue -- they deserve special treatment.)

The family Fringillidae, which includes the birds already mentioned, is the largest family of birds, with between 500 and 600 species that are found in all parts of the world except Australia. As seed eaters, they are less affected by cold weather than are the insect eaters whose favorite diet either dies or goes into hidden hibernation during winter. Some of the sparrows are with us all year long and others are migrants or with us as temporary residents during winter or summer. Some of the best avian songsters are of this family.



Field



Chipping



White-crowned



White-throated



Song

The behavioral description of the five sparrows mentioned as Missouri and midwestern favorites have come from early books by experts long recognized as the best in their field. I have included excerpts from "Bird Life" by Frank M. Chapman and illustrated by Ernest Seton-Thompson (1903), "Bird Portraits" by Ernest Seton-Thompson with descriptive text by Ralph Hoffmann (1901), the 1907 transactions of the Academy of Science of Missouri, the "Natural History of the Birds of Eastern and Central North America" by Edward Howe Forbush and John Richard May (1939) and, finally, the most recent publication, "The Audubon Nature Encyclopaedia" published in 1965.

I particularly remember Ernest Seton-Thompson because of my grandfather in upper New York state who had a great collection of books, including some very special wild-life volumes by this eminent naturalist, author and illustrator. During cold rainy summer weather which comes frequently to that reach of the far North, I would spend hours reading and learning from the words and illustrations of this man and other naturalists of those times.

Reading through these texts which are mostly well over a half century old, it is apparent that behavioral details were the important things to naturalists of the time. To be sure, some of the descriptions get a bit flowery or overly anthropomorphic, but that doesn't bother me a bit -- on the contrary, I find it quite delightful and a refreshing change from all the sober-sided people and articles we run across today. If you can't laugh and enjoy your life, including pastimes such as bird watching, then none of it's worthwhile.

On to the sparrows!

Chipping Sparrow (Spizella passerina)

Also known as the hair bird, chip-bird and chippy, this bird is common throughout most of North America and breeds from the Yukon and southeastern Canada south through the United States, wintering in the southern states south to Mexico and Central America.

The dainty red-capped bird is the tamest of all of wild birds, frequently nesting close to homes and in gardens. "A contented modest little bird, he apparently tries hard to believe in the goodness of human nature, even though he meets with little encouragement," according to Chapman.

The chipping sparrow returns to our area in early April and his simple monotonous chant can be heard, beginning very early in the morning. Forbush and May describe the song as "sung hour after hour with the vigor, enthusiasm and abandon of the most accomplished musician."

The chippy eats both insects and seeds, and is especially fond of fall weed seeds such as ragweed, purslane and plaintain. The chippy is an enemy of those pernicious pests, gypsy moth, army worm, canker worm, beet worm, cabbage worm and pea louse.

The nest is built in vines or shrubs near a veranda, tree, and is

a neat, hair-lined construction that holds three to five bright bluish-green eggs that are spotted with dark, brownish or black markings that are especially prominent near the larger end. Incubation, shared by both male and female, takes 10 to 12 days. About a week and a half after hatching, the young chipping sparrows feather out and show streaked breasts, unlike the parents plain breasts. As the season advances and the young birds mature, the streaks fade.

In Missouri, these summer residents are well known near human residences and also on dry hill tops of the Ozarks and in the bald cypress swamps of southeastern Missouri, according to the Academy of Science of Missouri. Chipping sparrows gather in weedy fields in the fall until the winter winds drive him south.

Field Sparrow (Spizella pusilla)

Common names for this bird include bush sparrow, field chippy, and rush sparrow. The field sparrow nests in northern United States to Quebec and Maine, south as far as Texas and Georgia. He winters from Massachusetts south to Mexico and as far west as Kansas. Field marks include the pink bill and legs, rufous upper parts with unstreaked crown and whitish underparts.

This is a rather shy bird that frequents old pastures that are dotted with bushy clumps and cedars. When alarmed, he will fly off to land on a bare twig at or near the top of a bush or small tree.

"The clear, sweet, pensive chant carries far on still days, and comes down to the valley from bushy, hillside pastures and dry old fields along the edge of woods....one of the sweetest of the sparrow songs," according to Forbush and May. Chapman describes the field sparrow song as "a sweet plaintive 'cher-wee, cher-wee, cher-wee, cheeo dee-e-e-e-e,' which goes straight to one's heart."

Field sparrows build their nests of coarse grasses, small weed stalks and rootlets, placing them on the ground or in low bushes. The nest is lined with hair and fine grasses. Three to five bluish white eggs, speckled with brown, are the usual clutch. The field sparrow and his young are enthusiastic eaters of insect pests and so are considered valuable birds by knowledgeable farmers and gardeners.

A common summer resident in St. Louis, the field sparrow male is first heard at breeding stands during the first half of March. Both singing and nesting go on all summer and then, in late September, the field sparrows gather in small flocks that may include other sparrows. Migrants leave by mid-November although some small troops regularly winter in the forests and woods of southern Missouri.

White-Crowned Sparrow (Zonotrichia leucophrys)

This handsome bird nests from Alaska south across Canada to Labrador and Newfoundland, south in western United States to California. It winters from southern British Columbia to Baja California east to Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, and south to northern Florida, Texas and Mexico.

Closely related to the white-throated sparrow, this bird has a gray breast, bright pink bill, prominently black-streaked crown with white stripes -- the space between the eyes is black.

The song is "like the latter half of the white-throat's familiar refrain, repeated a number of times with a peculiar sad cadence and in a clear soft whistle," Chapman says. The song is "a sweet but rather short lay of five to seven notes, 'more wet wetter wet chee zee'" according to Forbush and May. They point out that on warm autumn days, like many other birds, the white-crowned sparrow may vocalize softly with a sort of whisper song that can be heard only a short distance.

This bird nests in the cool brushy places of alpine and subarctic regions in our western mountains as well as the Pacific Northwest.

The Academy of Science of Missouri marks the bird as a common transient in all parts of the state, noting that a few winter in the orange hedges of St. Charles County. Some also winter in southern Missouri, though never in large numbers. The white-crowned sparrow begins to appear in Missouri in mid-April and by the end of April or in early May, "all Missouri resounds with their peculiar song." Fall migrants pass through during October with the final stragglers gone by mid-November.

White-Throated Sparrow (Zonotrichia albicollis)

Also known as the Peabody bird and Canada bird, the white-throat nests in the spruce belt of Canada and as far south as Pennsylvania. It winters from southern New England to northern Florida and the Gulf Coast, west to northern California and southern Canada. The pure white patch on its throat is the primary field mark.

Chapman notes that the bird will respond to whistled imitations of its song -- nearly every bird in the company will hop up from the tangle of branches and, perching on outer twigs, look for the friend who called." The call notes are simple, a low "tseep" and a sharp characteristic "chink."

Forbush and May, as usual, describe the song beautifully, "a series of fine, clear, pensive whistles, diminishing toward the end, resembling 'Old Sam Peabody, Peabody, Peabody,' in rhythm, but varying greatly in pitch: the last notes sometimes ascending, sometimes descending, or all on one level. One of the sweetest singers among the sparrow tribes."

The nest, located on or near the ground, is fashioned of stems, grapevine pieces, grasses and similar things, with a soft lining of rabbit fur, deer hair or feathers. The clutch of four to five eggs are of a pale green that is thickly marbled with shades of deep brown.

The white-throat is a ground feeder, devouring insect pests that include locusts, grasshoppers and beetles. Weed seeds and wild berries are also a major part of its diet.

The white-throated sparrow is a very common transient in Missouri and one of our most numerous migrants. Small numbers reside in the St. Louis area in sheltered places such as river bottoms. This bird is a common resident of southeastern Missouri.

Song Sparrow (Melospiza melodia)

Other common names for the song sparrow include silver tongue, everybody's darling, groundbird, red grass-bird and swamp finch. And, surely, this bird is everybody's darling! It breeds across most of northern North America, is resident throughout much of northern United States and winters throughout the southern half of North America. In the northern and colder parts of its large territory, it is fully migratory although a few birds do winter as far north as southern Canada.

This common bird is often found near or on the ground near undergrowth and, most often, near a brook or pond. If startled, the song sparrow flushes in jerky flight, pumping his tail as he heads for the nearest bush. The impatient "chink" of "tsink" of the call note is as diagnostic as is the bird's spotted or streaked breast with one large spot in the center.

Weedy and grassy corners where there is an abundance of seeds are a favorite place for these birds. Very retiring, except in song, they will slip into brush heaps and thick bushes almost before you can see them. About two thirds of their diet is seeds and berries while the remainder includes insects.

"This is the modest, lowly avian minstrel of the brier-patch -- the most persistent singer of them all. Thoreau said the song was, 'Maids! Maids! Maids! Hang up your teakettle-etle-etle,'" according to Forbush and May. Chapman says, "The magic of his voice bridges the cold months of early spring." The song sparrow's song varies to a marked degree not often found in other species.

In April, song sparrows build their nests of grass, setting them on the ground beneath grass tufts of brambles or in bushes or lower limbs of trees. The eggs are pale greenish white with thick markings of lavender, purple or brown. Too often the cowbird finds the song sparrow's nest and lays its larger egg. The cowbird baby then crowds the sparrow young out of the nest and the parents are left struggling to raise this large bird that has been foisted upon them.

Within a few weeks, the young song sparrows are on their own and the parents build another nest and raise another brood. The birds that raise two broods usually sing later into the summer than those that don't have double broods. The August song, according to Ernest Seton-Thompson, is a "curious, husky warble, unlike the bright spring carol of the song sparrow, but nevertheless made by that bird."

Forbush and May laud the brave little birds that are so devoted to their young. When threatened, "the adults take their stand bravely in a position of defense, with outspread wings and depressed tails, guarding their offspring."

In Missouri, the song sparrow is a common transient and fairly common winter resident. Spring transients come through the area during March and April and fall transients during the period from mid-September through October and the first week in November. After that, only the winter residents remain.

"After a severe winter, while snow and ice still remind us of the past, the Song Sparrow, mounting to the top of some bush or small tree, repeats his cheerful, tinkling song, 'helping,' as Thoreau says, 'to crack the ice in the ponds.'"

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NEW HERB BOOKLET AIMED AT MIDWEST

"An Herbal" is the new 32-page book that Barbara Perry Lawton recently published. "An Herbal" provides information on the traditions, culture, usage and mailorder sources of some of the better known herbs grown today in the midwest. Barbara, who has long been a garden writer and writes a weekly column for the Post-Dispatch, has included illustrations that are derived from the centuries-old English herbal by John Parkinson, early herbalist and apothecary to kings. "An Herbal" will be in some of our area book shops and garden centers. It is also available through the Saint Louis Audubon Society. Send \$2.50 plus \$.75 for postage and handling to St. Louis Audubon Society, 2109 Briargate Lane, St. Louis, MO. 63122. \$1.00 of each sale through the St. Louis Audubon Society will be retained for the Saint Louis Audubon Society Education Field Center.

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The Audubon Society thinks 381 species of birds live in or visit Missouri frequently enough to be known as Missouri birds, and the Department of Conservation found 361 of those species recently.

They enlisted the help of 46 cooperating "birders" around the state to chart the patterns of the Missouri birds. They found 166 species breed here. And 119 bird species see the state as they travel north and south through it.

About one-third of Missouri's birds are woodland creatures. Another 20 per cent thrive on the edge of the forest. Eleven per cent are prairie-oriented and the rest have more specific habitat specifications: streams, lakes, swamps, cropland, coniferous forest, glades, bluffs, and urban areas.

THE AUDUBON NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION-ITS HISTORY



The suggestion of a Nature Photography Section for the St. Louis Audubon Society was presented to Earl H. Hath, then President of the Society, by Lee and Ed Mason on a summer nature walk at the Missouri Botanical Garden Arboretum in 1970. Mr. Hath was immediately enthusiastic about the idea and presented the suggestion to the Audubon board. With the board's approval the Masons conducted the first 6-session course in nature photography sponsored by our local chapter of the Audubon Society. The sessions were held on September 18, October 2, 11, 16, 18 and 23, 1970. This "trial" presentation was quickly oversubscribed as limiting factors required holding participants to no more than 100 persons. This course involved 4 evening indoor sessions and 2 all-day field trips.

The second nature photography event was an overnight conference at Meramec State Park, Sullivan, Missouri, May 1 and 2, 1971. Facilities required limiting the overnight reservations to 80 persons.

However, campers and those staying in the nearby town brought the total number participating to 90 persons. The event was covered by two reporters of the St. Louis Globe Democrat and resulted in a several page spread in the Sunday Magazine.

The 1972 annual nature photography workshop for the Society was held on May 15 and 21, 1972. For the first date there was an indoor session at the main auditorium of the St. Louis County Library on Lindbergh. The second date was an all day outdoor workshop at the Missouri Botanical Garden Arboretum at Gray Summit, Missouri.

For 1973 the annual nature photography workshop was expanded to a four-day meet. At the same time the Society's First Nature Photography Contest for workshop participants was introduced. It was at the conclusion of this workshop that participating photographers asked the Masons to approach the Audubon board about forming a permanent Nature Photography Section. While there were other camera groups in the St. Louis area, some working in nature photography, the Audubon workshops were the only in-the-field study group. After 13 years the Audubon Nature Photography Section is still the leader in helping nature photographer "learn-by-doing-where-it-all-is!"

With the approval of the Audubon board, the Audubon Nature Photography Section became a permanent group within the St. Louis Audubon Society on November 14, 1973. Introduced at the same time was a photography oriented publication: THE VIEWFINDER.

The first nature photography contest brought 425 color transparencies and 10 color prints as entries. All were carefully considered by six accredited judges of the Photographic Society of America, and all the judges were from out-of-state and completely removed from the St. Louis area. 31 entries were selected as display award winners, and 12 entries received honorable mention.

All winners were presented with award certificates at the Award Presentation held in the St. Louis County Library Main Branch Auditorium on October 2, 1973. 250 persons came to see the display photographs and witness the presentations. 11 inch by 14 inch prints had been made of the winning photographs and mounted in display mounts.

The day after the contest awards the photographs began a one-year display tour around the Metropolitan St. Louis area. The photographs were displayed for one month at each location, including banks, business establishments, libraries, hospitals, schools, civic buildings. The photographs were also displayed at the 1974 St. Louis Audubon Annual Dinner. On December 3, 1974, at a special meeting, Mrs. Earl H. Hath, wife of Earl H. Hath who was President of the St. Louis Audubon Society at the time the photography section was begun, presented the tour photographs to the winners.

It was interesting to note that while the contest rules required that all contestants must have participated in at least one of the Audubon Nature Photography Workshops, some of the photographers had moved away from the St. Louis area - so entries came in from Arkansas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Texas and New York. One winning contestant, Mrs. Leona Spence of Eldorado, Arkansas, traveled from Arkansas to St. Louis to participate in the workshops. There also were a number of out-state entries - Sullivan, Missouri; Augusta, Missouri, Washington, Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri.

The multi-purpose of the Nature Photography Section is to further individual appreciation of the natural world, and through photographs impart to others a heightened awareness of and respect for Nature. By offering the photography workshops as a public service (meaning anyone may participate and that Audubon membership is not required), more and more people will become acquainted with the Audubon purposes, which many persons do not realize have gone far beyond mere "birding." The Audubon objectives are concerned with mankind being a part of and not apart from the whole earth; with keeping our world a healthful, living plant. Since the nature photographer focuses on bits of nature, concentrates attention, and opens to view discoveries and disclosures totally missed in casual observance, he can do much to further understanding of the interrelationship of all things on earth. On a recent photography walk a young man made an observation that strikes everyone who becomes involved with nature photography: "Before doing this I was 'looking' without really 'seeing!'"

The Audubon nature photographers range in age from 14 through the seventies. As to occupations, there are artists, biologists, business people, certified public accountants, chemists, dentists, educators, engineers, factory personnel, farmers, geologists, homemakers, lawyers, mechanics, meteorologists, office personnel, physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, retirees, secretaries, students, surgeons, veterinarians, and teachers and technicians of all kinds.

Until quite recently "nature photography" was almost synonymous with "bird photography," just as the Audubon Society was almost synonymous with "bird watchers." But today nature photographers take cameras high into the air, under water, and under ground. They climb mountains, tramp hills, valleys, prairies, deserts, and beaches. They wade streams and slosh in swamps. All in search of some of the more than 350,000 different plants known to botanists - always in the hope of a new find, a better picture.

Or they may be in pursuit of some of the over one million varieties of animals on earth. Minerologist-petrologist photographers (those who study minerals and rocks), of course, have the most ancient and natural of all subjects to photograph since our planet, which weighs about 6.6 sextillion tons, is basically a huge ball of rock!

Nature photography (all photography, for that matter) is many things: An art, a craft, a sport, a relaxation - and a mania. The typical nature photographer is a person with an active, searching, inquiring mind - and more often than not a perfectionist with persistence. The nature photographer delights in putting his discoveries and observations on film so others, too, can enjoy his findings.

The Nature Photography Section has sponsored photography trips to Southwestern, Colorado, in and around Colorado's Golden Circle; and to Isle Royale, a unique island wildlife preserve in Lake Superior, conducted by Ed and Lee Mason.

Beginning with 87 persons at the organizational meeting on November 14, 1973, the St. Louis Audubon Nature Photography Section now lists 466 interested participants. Members of the very first Planning Committee: Herman and Edith Brune, "Eric" and "B.J." Erickson, Barbara Estill, Earl H. Hath, Charles and Clara Hill, Al and Katharine Lodwick, Ed and Lee Mason, and Betty Nettles shouldered the functional responsibilities for many years - some still are.

To the membership at large, and to the general public, the Nature Photography Section extends an open invitation: WANT TO POLISH YOUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SKILLS? Join in the activities of the Photography Section. Indoor meetings are the first Tuesday of the months October through June (no meeting in January), at 7:45 p.m., sharp, in the auditorium of the Clayton-Federal Savings and Loan Association, Elm and Lockwood, Webster Groves, Missouri. Weather conditions may necessitate the cancellation of an activity, so if in doubt call 965-8642 or 968-8072. Do come. Not only will you improve your photography but you'll learn to see what you've been missing!

Lee F. Mason

THE COMING EVENTS OF THE PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION

May 14, Saturday, 10:00 a.m. Photography Walk at Tyson Research Center. Dr. Richard Coles, director of the Center, guide.

June 7, Tuesday, 7:45 p.m. Clayton Federal Savings and Loan Association. "Creepy Crawlers of Missouri" by David L. Tylka.

DON'T FORGET TO MAKE YOU RESERVATION FOR THE ANNUAL DINNER, MONDAY, MAY 16. SEE PAGE #1 FOR RESERVATION BLANK.

Focus on the

BETTY
WILSON

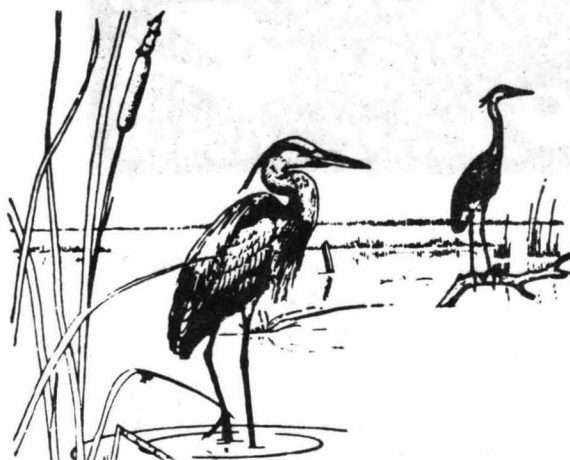


CLEAN AIR - IN THE NATION, IN THE STATE

The clean air battle begins again. After two years of heated debate the 97th Congress adjourned last year without completing action on the Clean Air Act. The Senate Environment Committee had passed a bill supported by Conservationists, but it never got to the Senate floor. In the House Energy Committee, representative John Dingell sought to weaken the law, but his effort stalled when environmentalists defeated a number of his weakening amendments, and the committee never completed the bill.

Since the Clean Air Act passed in 1970, air quality has improved in Missouri and the rest of the country, but to date the St. Louis Metropolitan area of Missouri fails to meet standards for carbon monoxide and ozone. The Clean Air Act requires areas not meeting standards for these pollutants to implement a mandatory motor vehicle Inspection / Maintenance (I/M) program or face sanctions. I/M has not been implemented in the St. Louis area and USEPA expects to start sanctions November 13, which include withholding of federal funds for air pollution control, highways and waste water treatment plant construction.

A bill now in Missouri General Assembly must pass to implement I/M in St. Louis City and County and in Jefferson and St. Charles Counties. The Bill, HB 844 is sponsored by Representative Steve Banton. It must pass before June 30, 1983, if I/M is to be implemented in time to head off sanctions. Please write your Representatives and ask them to do whatever possible to expedite passage of HB 844.



Saint Louis Audubon Society

AUDUBON SUMMER CAMPS 1983 SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS

The St. Louis Audubon Society is pleased to announce the recipients of their 1983 scholarships for Audubon Summer Camps.

Ms Rita Wilson is a teacher of biology at the Northwest High School in Jefferson County. She established both a botany and an ecology program at the school. Rita is interested in camping and is a competent photographer.

Mr. Thomas Kupferer is a teacher in the Student Leadership program of the St. Louis Public Schools. A major focus of his work is in the area of environmental studies and outdoor living skills. His hobbies include camping, hiking and orienteering.

For more than 15 years our society has awarded scholarships to deserving individuals who upon returning to St. Louis share their knowledge with young persons. Since the inception of this program, thousands of young people have learned about the world of nature and conservation.

Each Audubon Summer Camp has a unique identity derived from the habitats that surround it. Field classes are action oriented. The instructors stress the relationships and interdependence of all living things. The participants come away with a better understanding of the natural world and the techniques necessary to deal with contemporary environmental issues.

The support of the members of the St. Louis Audubon Society for the scholarship program is very much appreciated.

The Scholarship Committee

Edward P. Ortleb, Chairperson
Patricia Brush
Gary Giessow



IN LOVING MEMORY

Elinor Townsend Hayward, 88, died April 9, 1983, at her home near Hillsboro. Mrs. Hayward taught special education in St. Louis public schools until her retirement in 1964. She also taught at Community School, Christine Glass Nursery School, the continuing education department of Washington University and Isabella Thoburn College in Licknow, India. She is survived by two sisters, Marie Duvall and Virginia Nash and a brother, Orra M. Townsend, her dear friend Elizabeth Golterman and many other friends. Elinor served as a member of the board of directors of the Saint Louis Audubon Society for several years.

TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

In Memory of E. G. Cherbonnier
Mr. and Mrs. Arno C. Becht

In Memory of Elinor Townsend Hayward
Officers and board members, St. Louis Audubon Society
Connie Hath

In Memory of Earl H. Hath
Connie Hath

In Memory of James Kennedy
Mrs. Charity Sherrington

In Memory of Kenneth W. Perry
Barbara Perry Lawton

In Memory of James Ittner
Dr. and Mrs. Donald R. Oliver

In Honor of Walter Liddell
Mr. and Mrs. Carroll E. Nelson

Contributions to the St. Louis Audubon Society Field Education Center

Katherine Chambers
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Erickson
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Day
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Liddell
Dr. and Mrs. William Holt
Photography Section, St. Louis Audubon Society
James Ernst
Humane Society of Missouri
Grace Tupper
Connie Hath
Philip Morris, Inc.
Mr. Gary Giessow
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Giessow
David L. Tylka